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BOOK NOTES

On the cosmic relations. By HENRY HOLT. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914. 2 v.

These volumes attempt a comprehensive philosophy. The evolution of the body and the soul and of the universe are first sketched, and the relations between the known and the unknown in the universe are discussed together with the ethical aspects of evolution. This is termed correlated knowledge. The second book, on uncorrelated knowledge, describes telekinesis, molar and molecular, and the same distinctions are applied to telepsychic telekinesis. Then comes auto- and psycho-kinesis. A very long part is devoted to telepsychosis, in which the cosmic soul, the idea, possession in general, heteromatic writing, dramatic possession, Mrs. Piper, the various Hodgson and Newbold reports, Hyslop, the heteromatic script and various other sittings are treated. The third book includes attempts at correlation, the relation between mediumistic and other dreams, the making of a medium, the dream life, pros and cons of spiritism, dreams indicating the survival of death. The book has an admirable index.

Mental medicine and nursing. By ROBERT HOWLAND CHASE. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company, (c. 1914). 244 p.

This handbook is meant simply as an introduction to the study of mental diseases. The first part treats of the nervous system, neurons and tracts; part two, of apperception, feeling, emotion, sensation, complexes; part three, of insanity, its general symptoms, disturbance of mental elaboration, of the feelings and emotions, will and acts; part four, of mental diseases, auto-intoxication psychoses, psychoses due to organic cerebral affections, and constitutional psychopathic states; while the fifth and last part discusses the patient from the physician's point of view, and nursing, feeding, etc. The book contains fifty-seven cuts.

The individual delinquent; a text-book of diagnosis and prognosis for all concerned in understanding offenders. By WILLIAM HEALY. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1915. 830 p.

The author has been for years the director of the Psychopathic Institute of the Juvenile Court in Chicago. The chapter heads are orientations, the individual, mental basis of delinquency, working methods, including psychology, statistics, with methodology, conclusions and theories of treatment. Book two is devoted to cases, types and causative factors, under which are discussed heredity, developmental and physical conditions, peculiarities and ailments, physical anomalies, stimulants and narcotics, environmental factors, professional criminalism, mental imagery, habit, conflicts, abnormal sexualism, epilepsy, mental defect, subnormality, aberration, adolescence, its peculiarities, pathological lying, love of excitement, stealing.

Genetic theory of reality, being the outcome of genetic logic as issuing in the aesthetic theory of reality called pancalism. By JAMES MARK BALDWIN. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915. 335 p.

Under genetic interpretations we have first the problem and genetic morphology, then the individual interpretation, the parallel between it and the racial one. Part second treats the development of interpretation and stresses the prelogical character of the early racial interpretation, also its positive character, the religious interpretation, religious reality and negation, logical interpretation, with mediation theories, especially those based on the primitive and transcendent, and the immediacy of synthesis, the demand for an intrinsic one. Part three is on aesthetic immediacy, and deals with the intrinsic synthesis of aesthetics, its interpretation. The conclusions advocates what the author dubs pancalism, which is a theory of reality from which he deduces various corollaries.

Educational psychology; briefer course. By EDWARD L. THORNDIKE. New York, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1914. 442 p.

In this work the author has rather simplified for beginners his three previous volumes, "The Original Nature of Man," "The Psychology of Learning," and "Individual Differences and Their Causes." It is intended as a text for colleges and normal schools. First come the general characteristics of original tendencies, then man's equipment of instincts and capacities, original satisfiers and annoyers, tendencies to move, learning capacity, anatomy and physiology of original tendencies, order and dates of appearance and disappearance of original tendencies, and value and use of them. Part second is the psychology of learning; part three, individual differences and their causes.

The psychological researches of James McKeen Cattell; a review by some of his pupils. (Archives of Psychology, No. 30, April, 1914.) New York, Science Press, 1914. 101 p.

The pupils of Professor Cattell, wishing to recognize in some public way the completion of twenty-five years of service to psychology, have attempted to review and digest his work and to develop still further certain lines in which he was a pioneer. The volume, therefore, not only presents in an admirable light the work of a devoted student of psychology but it also bears incidental witness to the high esteem and affection in which Dr. Cattell is held by his pupils.

Scopolamine-morphine anaesthesia. By BERTHA VAN HOUSEN. And *A psychological study of "Twilight Sleep" made by the Giessen method.* By ELISABETH ROSS SHAW. Chicago, House of Manz, (c. 1915). 216 p.

These chapters discuss pharmacology, toxicology and physiological action of scopolamine, its administration for surgical and especially obstetric anaesthesia, typical and atypical cases, report of 5,000 anaesthetics, report of 100 consecutive cases of twilight sleep, mental effects of it.